

# Clarksville Chronicle.

R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.

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FRIDAY, ..... JULY 6, 1855.

## American Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. MEREDITH F. GENTRY,  
of Bedford County.

FOR CONGRESS,  
GEN. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,  
of Davidson.

FOR SENATE,  
COL. E. S. GRATHAM,  
of Robertson.

FOR FLORIDA,  
HERMAN COX,  
of Davidson.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
M. D. DAVIS,  
of Montgomery.

It is amusing to see to what extent the anti-American are driven, in order to make show of "Union" sentiment. It is generally known by some, that the American party can afford to wait, because the Federal Constitution stands at right angles to its course and opposes an insuperable barrier. And what is this obstacle? Why, the Constitution declares that, in the apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes, all free white persons shall be counted, and, therefore, the foreigners can not be excluded, and that so long as the number of Representatives must be in a ratio with their numerical strength. This proposition no one has denied; but the inference drawn from it does not necessarily follow. To illustrate:—The Constitution also requires that three-fifths of the slaves shall be counted; but what this addition to the Federal basis of representation increases the number of Representatives of the South, the slaves do not vote, and no peculiar views of theirs can influence the National legislation. So too, if the foreigners be included in the count, but excluded from the polls, their influence will cease to be felt, except in the increase of Northern representatives, and if these be true-hearted Americans, no evil can grow out of the indirect influence thus exerted. It is not the number of Northern members of Congress that the South or the Union have to fear, but the radical, disorganizing, anti-slavery sentiments transmitted to Congress through the medium of the ballot-box. Cut off these sentiments by closing the polls against them, so far as they are of foreign importation, restrict the right of suffrage to native Americans, and to the already naturalized citizens, and we have little to fear from foreigners, beyond their ability, by association, to vitiate the morals and bias the opinions of those natives who may be prejudiced, by nature or the force of circumstances, to adopt wild and revolutionary political heresies. To accomplish its purposes, the American party asks no amendment of the constitution:—"The constitution as it is," is their motto, and under its provisions, are found all the powers necessary to eradicate the evils of which the party complains, and under which the country groans.

But again, it is argued that the States have the power to naturalize aliens, and that the repeal of the naturalization laws, by Congress, can afford no remedy; therefore the remedy is only to be found in State legislation, and, of course, any attempt to make this movement a national one, is all fumery. Not so fast, gentlemen! the doctrine that the States possess authority over this subject, so far from being settled, is positively repudiated by Kent and Story in their Commentaries, and both of these distinguished jurists explicitly declare that the authority to naturalize aliens, is vested exclusively in Congress. And to place the justice of their opinion beyond all cavil, they enumerate the dangers and inconveniences of the power to naturalize, as exercised by the separate States under the old Confederation, and show, by reference to the Federalist and to the action of the framers of the Constitution, that those dangers and inconveniences prompted the surrender of the exclusive power to Congress, and that without objection or debate. Then, upon this high authority, we affirm that the authority to pass a uniform rule of naturalization is exclusively granted to Congress by the constitution; and can a power, unconditionally transferred still to a reserved power? Surely not; and we apprehend that the unquestioned right of a State to determine the qualifications of its voters has been mistaken for the power to make citizens by the process of naturalization—two distinct powers, the one reserved, the other clearly delegated. In confirmation of the fact that the power to naturalize is vested exclusively in Congress, twenty eight States admit none to the polls who are not citizens of the U. States, thereby affirming the exclusive right of Congress to make citizens of aliens.

We grant that it is conceded, by some who are entitled to much consideration, that a repeal of the naturalization laws will vest in the States all the power granted to Congress, over this subject; but it is clear, from their reasoning, that the decisions alluded to, are based upon the supposition that the Federal and State governments have concurrent jurisdiction over the subject. On this point of concurrent authority, we cite the opinion in the case of *Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, in 1842. The point under consideration is the constitutionality of a State law that is in conflict with the Federal provisions for the reclamation of fugitives from service, but the principle laid down is a general one, and applicable to all cases involving the question of concurrent authority. The argument here is that there is no

concurrent authority between the State of Pennsylvania and the federal government, on this particular point, but supposing that there is, the argument proceeds:

"But admit it to be concurrent; the principle is too well established to admit of argument that in a case of this kind, where there is but one subject matter of legislation, the concurrent power of the States is wholly suspended by the federal power. The doctrine in *Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, is, in this, that where Congress has exercised its power on a given subject, the State power over the same subject, which has before been concurrent, is by that exercise wholly prohibited. In other words, wherever Congress exercises a concurrent power, it is in effect an exclusive power over the particular subject matter of that power."

From the foregoing opinion, it will be seen that even a concurrent power in the States, is a prohibited power when Congress exercises its rights in the same direction. How much more absolute then, must be the authority of Congress, where the grants of power are so exclusive that the States can make no show of a right to concurrent jurisdiction! Such an absolute right is the power to naturalize, as we will proceed to prove. It is laid down in the case of *Houston vs. Moore, S. Wheaton, 1, 12, 43*, that—

"The powers granted to Congress are not exclusive of similar powers existing in the States, unless where the constitution has expressly in terms given an exclusive power to Congress, or the exercise of a like power is prohibited to the States, or there is a direct repugnancy of the exercise of the power to the exercise of the power by the States."

The example of the first class is to be found in the exclusive legislation delegated to Congress over places purchased by the consent of the Legislatures of the States in which the power is given, for forts, arsenals, dockyards &c. Of the second class, the prohibition of a state to coin money, or emit bills of credit. Of the third class, the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and the delegation of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

"In all other classes of cases, the States have concurrent authority with Congress."

This opinion of the Federal Court is to the point, and seems to settle the principle, that the power to naturalize foreigners does not belong to the States, even in the event that the naturalization laws be repealed. And should Congress declare, by formal resolution, that it is inexpedient longer to extend to aliens the high privilege of the elective franchise; that act would be such an exercise of the power vested in that body, as must preclude any action of the States, in the same direction, even had they concurrent authority over the subject. And that they have to such concurrent power, we prove by the additional opinion, in the case of *Chirac vs. Chirac, 2 Wheaton, 259*, that—

"Under the constitution of the United States, the power of naturalization is exclusively in Congress. But, admitting that we are mistaken in the conclusions to which these authorities and the common sense of the thing have brought us, still the constitution throws no obstacle in the way of the progress of the American party. If the power to annul or modify the naturalization laws be vested in the States, the party will attain its ends through the action of the State Legislatures; if it is in Congress, there will its exercise be enforced, and if it be in both, then shall both lend their aid to the suppression of the evils growing out of the foreign elements engrafted upon the administrative policy of our government. But the power is in Congress, and they who contend that it is not, do so in the face of the constitution and the decisions of Federal Court; and with the hope of impairing confidence in the nationality of the American party, they cry out that Congress has no such power, and there is no remedy. We had supposed that every man of common sense does know that there is a remedy for every evil that afflicts the body politic, so far at least, as it may be cured by the enactment of wholesome laws; and upon the supposition of this limited information, it was deemed a waste of time to point out the self-evident means by which the contemplated ends may be reached."

No remedy, forsooth! Already have we shown how foreigners may be kept from the ballot box, and if that should prove an inefficient remedy for the evil—if they continue to swarm to our shores in crowds that threaten to overrun the country, there is a power in Congress to impose a head tax, and by its exercise, paupers and criminals can be kept off, and, if need be, it can be so extended as to prohibit immigration altogether. Here are remedies enough.

We hereby notify all the Sag Nicht orators that they are invited to attend all the appointments of the American party, where an opportunity will be given them to proclaim their anti-American doctrines. We challenge discussion before the people, and fear not their verdict. Come out, ye workers of iniquity, from the dark alleys into which you drag your victims, and face the public.

BARBECUE AND SPEAKING.—The American Party will have a barbecue at Gupen's Old Mill, in this County, on Thursday the 10th of this month, and a barbecue Spring, in this County, on Saturday the 21st of this month, when A. Robb, James E. Bailey, James M. Quarles, G. A. Henry, John F. House, and others will address their fellow citizens.

The Anti-American party, with their speakers are invited to be present—also the several candidates.

Mr. L. W. Gath, near Trenton, Ky., has an imported Cotswold buck, and an Oxfordshire and Bakewell ewe. In two successive years, the buck yielded 184 and 185 pounds of wool. Such animals are worth having, and are placed to learn that they are being introduced into this vicinity. Wool is a highly important staple, and though neglected, can be grown in great abundance and perfection in this latitude.

Graham's Magazine for July, contains the first chapter of 'The Wigwag' in the wilderness, a sporting story, by Frank Forester, and a beautiful tale by Miss E. L. Cushing. The entire number is replete with interest. The price of this Magazine is three dollars for a single copy; five dollars for two, and ten dollars for six copies.

On last Monday, Col. Cheatham addressed the people here, and made a most interesting speech. His frank and manly bearing won the confidence of his hearers, in his honesty and patriotism, and his speech established for him a character as a man of intellect and a ready debater. The Colonel has won golden opinions wherever he has appeared, and will bring out the full strength of the party, and a good deal more. R. W. Humphreys Esq., who has consented to suffer martyrdom, for the sake of the glorious and anti-American cause of Sag Nichtism, will find himself in the hands of one eminently qualified to prepare the victims for the scaffold.

Mr. M. D. Davis, for the lower branch of the General Assembly, followed Col. Cheatham, and, like him, took his stand upon the American Platform. We shall attempt no review of either speech, because the principles of the party have been so thoroughly and ably discussed that the public is familiar with all the leading topics which enter into its discussion.

And here we take the liberty of saying to Mr. Davis that he must shake off that embarrassing diffidence which deprives him of the presence of mind, and thereby, of the power to do himself justice. He is a young man of very fine sense, and lacks nothing but confidence to enable him to do the fullest justice to both himself and his cause.

When Mr. Davis concluded, J. E. Bailey Esq., was called to the stand, and after stating that he was a member of the American party, entered upon an exposition of the reasons that have influenced him to act with that party. He addressed himself to the foreign question, only, and rarely have we listened to a more compact, logical and lucid argument. The facts, taken from the Census tables and other sources, he linked together with great skill, and wrought into a chain of argument of great strength.

Mr. W. B. Mumford was then called up, and spoke a few minutes only, but very pertinently and happily, and the crowd dispersed, full of zeal for these great principles which are fast cementing into one mass of brotherhood, the good, the wise, the patriotic of all parties, leaving the political tricksters and their tools exposed to the fire of a rapidly concentrating public indignation.

The following is the oath administered to the Catholic order of Jesuits, and every man who reads it, must see that they who take it, are totally unfit to be citizens of a free government. Our country is full of Jesuits, in all sorts of disguises, and they are ever active in their labors to make good the oath they have sworn:

JESUIT'S OATH.—"I, A. B., now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St. John Baptist, the holy apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and the saints and sacred host of heaven, and you my ghostly father do declare from my heart, without mental reservation, and in the true and only Head of the universal church throughout the earth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing, given to his Holiness by Jesus Christ, he hath power to DENY HERETICAL KING, PRINCE, STATES, COMMONWEALTHS, AND GOVERNMENTS, ALL BEING ILLEGAL, WITHOUT HIS SACRED CONSENT, AND THAT THEY MAY SAFELY BE DEFEATED, and therefore to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his Holiness's rights and customs against all usurpers of the heretical or protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority and church in England, and all adherents, in regard that they be usurped and heretical, opposing the sacred mother church of Rome."

"I DO RENOUNCE AND DISOWN ANY ALLEGIANCE AS DUE TO ANY HERETICAL KING, PRINCE, OR STATE, NAMED PROTESTANT, OR OTHERWISE, OR TO ANY OF THEIR INFERIOR MAGISTRATES OR OFFICERS. I do further declare the doctrine of the church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots, and other protestants, to be damnable, and those to be damned who will not forsake the same. I do further declare, that if I will help, assist, or advise all or any of his Holiness's agents in any place where they shall be; and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare, that notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any religion heretical, for the propagation of the mother church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels, as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or otherwise, shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me, by you my ghostly father, or by one of this convent. All which I A. B., do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed sacrament, which I am now to receive, to perform on my part, keep inviolably; and do call the heavenly and glorious host of heaven, to witness my real intentions to keep this oath. In testimony hereof, I take this most holy and blessed sacrament of the eucharist, and witness the same further with my hand and seal, in the face of this holy convent."

A correspondent of the True Whig giving an account of the ratification meeting, in Lebanon, thus speaks of our Townsman, J. F. House Esq.: "Maj. Donelson was followed by John F. House, Esq., of Clarksville, in one of the most telling and effective speeches that it has ever been our good fortune to hear. It was a glorious effort and kept the crowd in a perfect uproar. House is a man of fine ability and makes rare. This was one of his happiest efforts. While Sam has such standard bearers, he need not fear. His principles with such an advocate must and will triumph."

The 4th passed off very merrily here, but a press of business prevented us from taking part in the handsome celebration gotten up by the fire companies, and described in the Local Column. At night, however, we went to the Court House, squeezed in and heard a speech from Maj. Henry, in favor of the American principles, which, in vigor, unity and fervid eloquence, has rarely been surpassed anywhere. That speech was 4th of July enough for anybody.

See the card of Dr. McDaniel. His eye-sight is sufficiently restored to enable him to perform operations in Surgery, and he offers his professional services to the public.

In consequence of ill health, Judge Ellis has retired from the American Organ, and is succeeded by W. M. Burwell of Va.

The following, from Brownlow's Whig, is a clincher, and it is a pity that Andrew Johnson, who is giving one hand to the abolitionists and the other to the South, reaching after the Presidency. He aspires to the Presidency, and sell the South, to buy it!

## The Abolition Organ and Gov. Johnson.

The National Era, the official and national organ of the Abolitionists of the United States, published in Washington City, never lets an opportunity pass unimproved, when it can say anything to help along the Abolition and Sag Nicht candidate for Governor in this State. In that fanatical sheet, for January 30, 1854, the following editorial notice appears:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Andrew Johnson, formerly a most useful member of the United States House of Representatives, and now Governor of Tennessee, has not forgotten the reforms which, while in Washington, he argued with so much pertinacity. In his inaugural message, he has recommended the Legislature to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives of the State in Congress to sustain and urge the honestest policy, he submits three amendments to the federal constitution, which he desires to be brought to the notice of Congress. He first proposes the election of President and Vice President by the people, directly, voting in Districts, to be formed in each State by the Legislature thereof, and that should no candidate have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the names of the two highest he then submitted to the people for their ultimate decision.—The second proposal, that United States Senators shall be chosen in the States, by the people thereof; instead of the Legislature, and the third, that the Supreme Judiciary be made elective. We have often signified our approval of every one of the reforms recommended; but while all the State constitutions are from time to time amended, so as to conform them to the new conditions and necessities of the people, the blind conservatism shrinks from any proposition to change the federal constitution, although the alterations proposed, if they could be voted upon by the people, would be favorably sustained by a decided majority.

Now, it will be seen, that the infamous Era "heartily approves" the recommendations in relation to the Federal Constitution, in his "inaugural message." The real ground of his hearty approval, is Johnson's appeal to the "VENERABLE FATHERS OF EAST TENNESSEE," not to suffer their "FAIR DAUGHTERS CLASSED WITH THE BIG, BLACK, GREASY NEGRO WENCHES OF Middle and West Tennessee!" Can anything be more disgusting than to hear these Jacobite Ladder, converging Lincoln-Progressive Double distilled, Transcendental, vote Yourself a Farm, warranted not-to-cut in the eye, Johnsonian Democrats, talking about the abolition of slavery? Know Nothingism? Shame on the hypocrisy of these miserable Sag Nichts!

Ohio Abolitionists and Gov. Johnson. At a recent Democratic State Convention, held in Columbus, Ohio, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefit of free institutions, and that they will, by all lawful means, endeavor to bring about its speedy termination, and that they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent its influence, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate its evils."

In a small weekly paper styled the "Democratic Herald," for June 18th, published at Toledo, Ohio, in which the proceedings of this same State Convention are given, the following notice of "Tennessee" appears:

"TENNESSEE." An animated contest is going on in this good old Democratic State for Governor, and the largest crowds flock to hear the candidates that ever attended political meetings since the Hero of New Orleans went to address the masses in person. The present incumbent, Andrew Johnson, is the Democratic candidate, and a Mr. Gentry, a proslavery renegade from the Federal Whig ranks, is the opposing candidate, brought out by a Know Nothing candidate. This man is on the stump abusing the Catholics, and denouncing them for their tyranny, while he openly advocates the slavery doctrines of Southern Niggerdom! On the other hand, his competitor, Gov. Johnson, well and favorably known to our leading Democrats of Ohio, HAS NO SYMPATHIES WITH SLAVERY, and is the advocate of such amendments to the Federal Constitution, as will give all power to the people, and EFFECTUALLY PUT DOWN THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY!"

Look at this, gentlemen of the South! True, you may say that Gov. Johnson is not to be held responsible for what an Ohio Abolition paper says. That might be, if the Governor were not well and favorably known to the leading Democrats of Ohio, as having no sympathies with slavery! They served with him in Congress and they know the man. Aye, they have heard him in defense of his "White Basis," which is as rank an Abolition position as is the foregoing resolution of the Ohio State Convention.

THE MASSACHUSETTS KNOW NOTHING.—The National Know Nothings of Boston and vicinity have adopted and ratified a platform which places them on substantially the same footing with their brethren of New York and Philadelphia. They declare that the Know Nothing organization in some parts of the North, in lending itself to Abolitionism, has departed from the pursuit of the objects for which it was created, and entered upon the support and propagation of other sentiments and issues. Among the members of the platform adopted by the "National Natives" are the following:

III.—The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire," and opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

The General Government of all interference with their right by legislative action."

XII.—The American party, having arisen on the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violations of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into public contempt, as experience has shown, it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, each State must possess the undivided right to pass upon its local institutions, so long as it does not encroach upon the constitutional rights of other States, and by systematic or organized action in relation to local institutions of other States should be had, except through the voice of our respective delegations in Congress, or in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The Louisville Journal, in publishing the above, remarks:

We recently saw a considerable number of very highly intelligent gentlemen from Massachusetts, who united in assuring us that, although the Free-soil Know Nothing of that State might make a loud outcry and something of a show against the Philadelphia platform, the sound and conservative portion of the citizens of Massachusetts would ere long adopt the platform and make successful battle upon it. We are glad too, to see that a strong movement in the right direction is already made in Boston, and we have a strong hope that it cannot be arrested.

THE NARRATIVE UNION OR DEMOCRATIC AMERICANS.—We copy the following from the Nashville Union and American of Thursday for the information of whom it may concern:

"Of the prominent democrats who are reported to have joined the Know Nothings, we regret but one. All others we bid a hearty good bye and a good riddance to. But we regret James M. Quarles, of Clarksville. We thought better things of him. We would have risked a hand on it, that, to a proposition to join this party of trick demagogues to ride into office on the miserable religious prejudices of the ignorant, he would have answered with the spirit of Catherine Beyer: 'What desert I would sooner desert their standard when the tide of public press hardest against it!'"

We remark—because of the similarity of names, it would be an insult to doubt him—that William A. Quarles, Esq., our candidate for elector in 1852, is an active, earnest, and efficient democrat, and opponent to Know Nothingism."

If they are to be called Simon pure democrats who are not only willing, but can solicit a whip—a whip who boasts of being one of the original thirteen opponents of Gen. Jackson, in this county, to bear their standard, in any position he might choose in this Congressional district, then the Union & American is right in its estimate of the democracy of our friend W. A. Quarles. This is the worst of democracy which is prevalent here. But J. M. Quarles feels that he has a higher mission than trying to hold together the fragments of a party that is tumbling to pieces from sheer rottenness. He is for the Union and the Constitution as it is—for his whole country, and because he has the honesty and independence to follow the dictates of his head, and the promptings of his heart, he has forfeited all claim to the name of democrat. And who, that loves his country, and respects himself, will not desire to be repudiated by a party which ranks these high qualities as qualifications for membership?

For the Chronicle  
NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENCE.  
FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.  
The liquor-dealers are out with a circular appealing to their brethren, throughout the State, to subscribe \$50,000 toward publishing, in this city, a daily newspaper devoted to their interest. "Dick French" has promised to subscribe \$20,000, whenever the sum first named shall have been raised; provided he has charge of the newspaper in question. French is an illiterate man, and the very personification of vulgarity. Indeed, it is impossible for a man of his associations to be otherwise. The best part of his life was passed in the lowest kind of three-cent grog-shops, until he opened French's Hotel, where he sells stuff of rather a better quality at double the price. He is one of the thousands of rich ambitious vulgarisms who are now springing up all over the country, and who will, if we don't look out for them, get a controlling influence in the State and National legislatures.

I sincerely hope that the suggestion of the Courier and Enquirer with reference to a national testimonial to General Scott will be acted upon. It requires but a little exertion by a few friends to raise a sum of money that would make the old hero comfortable for life, and enable him to entertain military and naval officers, and other distinguished men from abroad, who wish to pay their respects to the representative of the strength, valor, and patriotism of America. This thing can be set in motion better, perhaps, through the public and private schools of the United States, than in any other way. Who will set the ball in motion?

One of the strangest things in this city is the extreme difficulty with which many people become acquainted with the most ordinary items of intelligence. In spite of the multitude of newspapers printed here, there are thousands whose minds it is impossible to impregnate with the smallest item of current information. These are mostly foreigners, unable to read English, or any other language, probably, as there are newspapers here in all the leading European tongues. One of the most remarkable illustrations of this fact is just now exhibited in a huge list, placarded on the walls of the Post Office, of unpaid letters deposited in the office, and there remaining since the prepayment act went into force. The Post Office authorities made extraordinary efforts to have the fact of this charge taking place universally known, and the news papers, in each language, seconded their efforts by repeated cautions. Yet, in spite of all this, there were deposited, between the 9th and 20th of the present month, twelve or fifteen hundred unpaid letters; that is, above one hundred daily.

The investigation by the Fire Marshal, in regard to a fire occurring last week in a pyrotechnic establishment in Maiden lane, where Mr. Philip Jaeneret lost his life, resulted in establishing, beyond all question, the fact that certain species of fire-works are liable to spontaneous combustion. Several fires before occurring in stores of this nature were suspected of originating from that cause; but no measures were taken to prevent the continued practice of the use of very large quantities within the business districts of the city. Hereafter, it is probable that a regulation will be adopted obliging the dealers in fireworks to sell by sample, and to keep their stocks at a place where life and property will be less endangered.

The city papers record, among the ephemera of "local intelligence," the decease of a hero. This was not a General of the allied armies, falling at the head of his division, in a charge upon the Russian works; nor was it a Mamocvie boy trumpeter, sounding his horn on the parapet of an English parallel, and tumbling, riddled with musket-balls, into a ditch, as the cost of his temerity. The hero in this case was a humble Irishman, of the name of Thomas Magharon, 35 years of age, upon whose body the Coroner lately held an inquest, and ascertained that he came to his death from severe burns received in his strenuous endeavors to extinguish the burning clothes of a small boy, who, venturing near a bonfire, became enveloped in the flames. He succeeded in the humane effort to save the life of the child, but at the cost of his own; being burned in so horrible a manner that he survived his noble action but a few days.

A very interesting occasion is presented to the lovers of miniature humanity while in process of education, to visit the exhibition of the public schools of this city, which takes place in Niblo's Saloon, on Friday, the 29th inst. All the primary and ward schools of the city are to participate in the affair, which will extend throughout the day and evening. Beside the usual exercises of reading, reciting, declamation, singing, &c., there will be fine displays of penmanship, by the boys and girls, and needlework, embroidery, &c., by the females. Prizes are to be awarded by the Board of Education for the best efforts presented in each particular department. Although there are such multitudes of ragged, dirty, idle children in New York, who are educating themselves for a grand crop of thieves, vagabonds, drunkards and murderers—the latter class, however, being almost certain to occupy, involuntarily, an elevated position in society, at the hour of death—the city is really in the enjoyment of an excellent school-system.

These street-walking young ladies who were lately sent, under the orders of Fernando Wood, "Enquire," to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, have occasioned a little diversion from the usually quiet character of that establishment. Not liking the quality of the viands set before them, which they thought were fit only for such ordinary persons as the governors and matrons, they fell en masse upon the culinary department, and swept everything "by the board." Tables were upset, crockery demolished, the offensive edibles promiscuously scattered, and such a jumble of affairs introduced as it will take a week to rearrange. Several attempts to defend the kitchen were vigorously repulsed by the indomitable girls, who, however, finally, were vanquished by the masculine auxiliaries of the defeated cooks and matrons. The girls say their bread was mouldy; and some city editors, apparently well acquainted with affairs on Blackwell's Island, give credence to the assertion.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.  
New York, June 28.  
The Baltic arrived at 1 o'clock this morning with dates to the 10th.

This arrival brings telegraphic details of the French capture of the Mamelon, and White works, after sanguinary fighting; 600 were killed and wounded. The French took 62 guns, and 500 prisoners—and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor.

Simultaneously the English stormed and took the Riflemen's work in the quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded.

Since then the firing has been slack. The fleets have achieved no success in the Sea of Azov, and have burned the stores at Taganrog, Manipol, and Genitsek.

An expedition is fitting out against Penesep. The Russians are reported to have evacuated Evapa.

There is nothing new from Tchernaya or the Baltic.

The Liverpool cotton market was quite at last week's quotations.

Breadstuffs were dull and had declined considerably.

Money was easier, and the bank has reduced the rate of interest to 3 1/2. Consols 91, ex-dividend.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 16.—The leading circulars report the market quiet during the week, but holders were not pressing. Prices of last week are maintained and steady at 7 1/2 for fair Orleans. The week's sales are 35,700 bales, including 17,000 bales on speculation and 1,900 bales for export.

Breadstuffs are influenced by the fine weather and are dull. Wheat 3 lower. Flour 1 1/2. Corn 6 1/2 a lb. Holders do not voice a willingness to sell at these rates. Provisions are generally unchanged and quiet. Lard is quiet at 49 1/2 a 50s.

Liverpool, June 15th.—Milling, Evans, & Co. quote cotton—Orleans fair 7 1/2, middling 6 11-16, upland fair 7, middling 6 9-16. Stock in port 549,000 bales, including 361,000 American.

Western Canal flour is quoted at 40s 6d a 41s, Ohio 44s 6d.

Wheat 11s 9d to 12s 6d; red wheat 10s 9d to 11s 6d. White corn 50s 6d; mixed corn 50s; yellow 52s 6d.

Baring & Bro. quote Welch bar iron on shipboard at 27 to 27 1/2, and rails 27; market closing steady. Scotch pig iron on shipboard 70s.

Vienna, 15th.—Gen. Lamorini the younger died of cholera at Balakava.

The road from Perekop by constructing a bridge of boats across the Terek.

The British ship Shamrock was foundered and lost at sea with a cargo of copper valued at \$2000,000.

Latest from the Baltic.—Dantzig, June 18th. The Vulture has arrived with dispatches. She left the fleet on the 11th, which anchored off Cronstadt on the 15th, 16th, and 17th.

On the 8th, the Maglienne fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horses. The artillery suffered but little damage.

Craque 14th.—The Emperor of Austria arrived yesterday.

Correspondence from the Crimea comes down to the 4th. The weather was exceedingly hot. All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and dysentery in the garrison of Sebastopol.

London 15th.—The English funds to-day show less buoyancy, and the discount houses gave notice of a reduction in rates on call loans.

Advices from the U. States are looked for to stimulate the prevailing tendency toward confidence in manufacturers.

## Public Speaking.

Gen. F. M. Zollcoffer and Col. G. C. Tenberry, candidates for Congress, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

IN STEWART COUNTY.  
At Dover, Monday, 9th of July.  
Summer Store, Tuesday, 10th of July.  
Iron Mountain Furnace, Wednesday, 11th of July.  
Indian Mound, Thursday, 12th of July.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.  
Wood's Store, Friday, 13th of July.  
Palmyra, Saturday, 14th of July.  
Cabin Row, Monday, 16th of July.  
Ryan's Store, Tuesday, 17th of July.  
Part Royal, Wednesday, 18th of July.

IN ROBERTSON COUNTY.  
Covington, Thursday, 19th of July.  
Jackson's Store, Friday, 20th of July.  
Springfield, Saturday, 21st of July.  
Cross Plains, Wednesday, 25th of July.

IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.  
Ridgeway, Thursday, 26th of July.  
Stewart's Ferry, Friday, 27th of July.  
Albion's Gap, Saturday, 28th of July.  
July 3d, 1855.

## MARRIED.

On the 1st of July, by the Rev. R. W. Nixon, Mr. EDWIN R. HERRING to Miss SUSAN H. KILLENBREW, all of this county.

## DIED.

In this City on the 5th inst., HENRY BROOKS, Son of Dr. Thomas J. Donohoe, in the 11th year of his age.

A more amiable, gentle, obedient, affectionate child, it has never fallen to the lot of the writer to know; the disease which terminated his life was protracted and painful; he bore it throughout with singular patience, and without a murmur; his last illness was in keeping with his life, all obedience and submission to his amiable, affectionate disposition, and the high promise of usefulness given, render the affliction peculiarly painful. Thank God, that faithful throws the rainbow of assured hope over the dark portal, and gives the bereaved friends the comforting promise of a reunion under cloudless skies.

R.  
Died in this County, on Sunday the 2nd inst., CHARLES ALBERT, youngest Son of Wm. L. and Geraldine M. Hites, aged fifteen months.  
(Obituary notice unavoidably laid over to next issue.)

## Clarksville Female Institute.

The handsome grounds and commodious Building, recently opened and occupied by the Clarksville Female Academy, have been transferred to this Institute, organized under a liberal charter, granted by the last Legislature, and the first session of this Institute will commence on the first Monday in September next.

John T. Richardson, President and Principal of the college Department. Miss Maria W. McCaughy, principal of the Preparatory Department, with competent assistants in both departments.

Musical Department, Miss Nora Cruseman.

Primary Classes.....\$10.00.  
Junior.....\$15.00.  
Senior.....\$20.00.